

In Democratic Whig General Committee. Dec. 29, 1842. To the Democratic Whig Electors of the City and County of New York: It will be seen, by the annexed resolutions, that the Democratic Whig General Committee have thought proper to organize the party, to determine the mode of election, and to make a full and careful examination of the subject in order to secure the best results.

- 1st Ward, Threshers' Second Ward Hotel.
- 2d " Jones' Second Ward Hotel.
- 3d " 201 Washington-street.
- 4th " Silas' Second Ward Hotel.
- 5th " Marion House, 165 Chapel-street.
- 6th " Monroe Hall, Pearl-street.
- 7th " Franklin Hotel, Cherry, corner Rutgers-st.
- 8th " Howard House, Broadway.
- 9th " Northern Exchange, Bleecker-street.
- 10th " Columbian Hall, Grand-street.
- 11th " 23 Avenue D.
- 12th " Reed's Brooming-dale Hotel.
- 13th " corner of Grand and Clinton-streets.
- 14th " Broadway House.
- 15th " Constitution Hall, Broadway.
- 16th " Hazleton's, Sixth Avenue.
- 17th " Henry Clay House, Avenue A.

J. H. HOBART HAWES, Secretary. EDWARD E. COWLES, Secretary. The Democratic Whig papers will please copy.

In General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men. Dec. 29, 1842. Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Young Men of this city be requested to meet at the Whig Headquarters in their respective wards, on Wednesday evening, the 30th day of January next, at 7 o'clock, to elect three Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.

- 1st Ward, Threshers' Second Ward Hotel.
- 2d " Jones' Second Ward Hotel.
- 3d " 201 Washington-street.
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Wanted an agent for this paper at Schenectady. One who resides there and is acquainted in the place will have the preference.

At WASHINGTON CITY the Tribune may be obtained from F. LUFF. At PHILADELPHIA, from BURGESS & ZEIBER, in the Ledger Building.

The parallel passages quoted in the communication signed "Honor to whom honor is due," would be much more than mere coincidences, if the lecturer had not himself given them as quotations, though the credit was accidentally omitted in our condensed report.

Cash for Newspapers. The Chronicle and Old Dominion at Portsmouth, Va., is urging a combination of Newspaper Publishers to transmit no papers to distant places unless they shall be paid for in advance.

Commercial Convention. A Convention of Merchants, Ship-owners and others interested in Navigation, met at Boston on Tuesday, the 27th inst., Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS of Salem, was chosen President, and made some very interesting remarks on taking the Chair.

U. S. Senator for Alabama. A letter received by us this evening, dated Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 18th inst., says: "The Democratic party of the Legislature met last night in caucus, and have determined to re-elect Gov. Bagby as Senator in Congress for the next six years."

Girl Lost in the Woods. The Halifax papers mention that Elizabeth Thomas, a fine girl of 17 years of age, left Halifax, where she had been at work, for her home, about 20 miles distant. She went astray in the woods, and wandered seven days, without food, in the cold month of November, when she was found in the crevice of a rock, nearly exhausted.

U. S. STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND REVENUE. (From the late Treasury Report.)

Year.	Free of Duty.	Paying Duty.	Total.	Foreign Mize.	Dom. Pro. &c.	Total.	Receipts into Treasury.
1821	\$10,082,303	\$2,503,411	\$12,585,714	\$2,302,488	\$43,671,891	\$64,974,382	\$13,004,447
1822	7,298,708	75,942,833	83,241,541	22,286,202	49,374,079	72,160,281	17,589,762
1823	9,048,388	68,530,979	77,579,367	27,543,622	47,155,408	74,699,030	19,088,433
1824	12,653,773	67,955,234	80,609,007	25,337,157	53,649,500	78,986,657	17,878,326
1825	10,947,510	85,392,565	96,340,075	32,590,643	68,944,745	99,535,388	20,089,713
1826	12,567,769	72,406,708	84,974,477	24,539,612	63,055,710	78,595,322	23,341,332
1827	11,655,104	67,628,966	79,284,070	23,043,136	58,921,619	82,924,827	19,712,283
1828	12,379,176	76,130,648	88,509,824	21,595,017	50,669,669	72,264,638	23,205,524
1829	11,805,501	62,627,026	74,432,527	16,538,478	55,700,193	72,238,671	21,932,391
1830	12,746,245	58,130,675	70,876,920	14,387,479	59,462,029	73,849,508	21,932,391
1831	13,456,625	89,734,499	103,191,124	20,033,526	61,277,057	81,310,583	24,224,442
1832	14,247,453	66,779,813	81,027,266	24,039,473	63,137,470	87,176,943	28,465,237
1833	32,447,950	75,670,361	108,118,311	19,822,735	70,317,698	90,140,433	29,032,509
1834	68,393,180	58,128,152	126,521,332	23,312,811	81,024,162	104,336,973	36,214,957
1835	77,940,493	71,955,249	149,895,742	20,504,495	101,189,082	121,693,577	39,391,811
1836	92,056,481	97,923,554	189,980,034	21,746,360	106,916,680	128,663,040	40,209,841
1837	69,850,031	71,739,186	141,589,217	21,854,962	95,664,414	117,519,376	41,169,290
1838	60,800,005	52,857,399	113,657,404	12,452,795	96,033,821	108,486,616	41,169,290
1839	76,401,792	85,690,340	162,092,132	17,494,525	103,533,891	121,028,416	43,137,925
1840	57,196,204	49,945,315	107,141,519	18,190,312	118,953,634	137,143,950	43,137,925
1841	36,019,371	61,285,757	97,305,128	15,460,081	105,382,722	120,842,803	44,872,216
1842	29,956,696	69,400,633	99,357,329	11,552,831	92,559,988	104,112,819	44,872,216

Our Trade and Finances. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury with its accompanying Documents is a hard blow to our Free Traders. They had hoped to show from it that the New Tariff is destroying the Revenue and Foreign Commerce of the Country, but it proves exactly the reverse.

Then as to our Commerce—the gross amount of our Exports for the year now closing exceeds that of our Imports only by some Five or Six Millions; which, in 1843, when the increased Rates of Duty will have effect through the whole year, will probably be increased to Ten or Fifteen Millions.

The above tables of Imports and Exports show an apparently large diminution in the amount of our Foreign Trade in 1842 as compared with that of the preceding year; but it must be remembered that these statistics regard money prices only, and that there has been a great and general reduction in the money value of products since 1841.

The reasons of Gov. SEWARD for dismissing David Moulton from the office of Sheriff of Oneida Co. are published in the Albany Journal. It seems that Moulton went to Washington to demand of the President, by the authority of the Governor, a criminal then in the District of Columbia; that while there, he agreed with the man not to arrest him, and to secure the discontinuance of the suit by the prosecutor; that he received for this \$180, of which \$20 was to be retained for payment of his own expenses, and the rest to be given to the prosecutor; and that on his return, he demanded and received payment from the State Treasury of his expenses for duties which he had not only not performed, but bargained, for a pecuniary consideration, not to perform.

LAWYERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The following resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, in relation to the practice of law in that State: 1. "Any person of good moral character on application to the Supreme Court, shall be admitted to practice as an Attorney."

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THE SOMERS MUTINY. Naval Court of Inquiry. Reported for The New York Tribune.

SECOND DAY. THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1842. After a short time spent in consultation in an adjoining room the Court assembled at half past 11, in the Captain's Cabin on board the North Carolina.

Commander MACKENZIE said he wished it distinctly understood that he asked the aid of Mr. Hone only to assist in taking minutes of the proceedings, as it had been said he had asked for Counsel.

The Court said that Mr. H. could be retained for any purpose Capt. Mackenzie might require. Capt. MACKENZIE said he asked no assistance in cross-examining witnesses or for any other purpose than in taking minutes of the proceedings of the Court.

Capt. STEWART then presented the papers that had been received from the Navy Department. The JUDGE ADVOCATE read the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday.

Capt. STEWART asked if Capt. Mackenzie had yet prepared a narrative of the transaction. Capt. MACKENZIE: I have; but I forwarded the original document to the Department at Washington. I have sent out for a copy of it which will be here in a few moments.

Capt. STEWART—No narrative has been received from the Department. Are there any witnesses in this case present? Capt. MACKENZIE—None but one or two summoned to prove matters not connected with the transactions on board the ship.

Capt. STEWART—All witnesses present will be required to retire from the Court. Capt. GREGORY was requested to detail an officer to attend the Court for the preservation of order, &c. A packet of papers was produced by the Judge Advocate, which had been received from the Department; but on examination they were found to have nothing to do with the case and were ordered to be sealed and returned.

Capt. STEWART handed to Capt. Gregory a list of men and officers of the Somers, whose attendance he was directed to summon. He ordered also a proper watch to be kept up on the Somers where the prisoners were in irons.

The Judge Advocate proceeded to read it, which he did in a low tone of voice and with great rapidity. As the Court decline to allow either this or any other official document to be copied for the press, we can only present a sketch of it, from such notes as we could take under the unfavorable circumstances already mentioned. The narrative was substantially as follows:

U. S. BRIG SOMERS, New York, Dec. 19, 1842. Since my arrival at this port I have been diligently engaged in preparing for the Department at Washington a full and detailed narrative of all the circumstances connected with the mutiny on board the U. S. brig-of-war Somers on her recent voyage from Africa; but having been frequently interrupted, especially by the solicitude of friends, I have been forced to relinquish my first intention and to confine myself entirely to a sketch of the principal occurrences. After leaving the Azores and Madeira in October I proceeded, according to orders, to Tenerife and Porto Praya. Thence I went to Liberia expecting to find the U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia. But on arriving there I learned that she had sailed on the 5th of October for the United States as I understood. The despatches with which I was entrusted for her being thus rendered of no use were left with the U. S. Agent, whose receipt for them is enclosed. On the 11th of November I sailed for the United States via St. Thomas, where I thought it necessary to take in a supply of bread, water and other refreshments. On Saturday, the 25th of November, Lieut. Gansevoort came into the cabin and informed me that he had learned from Midshipman Wales that a conspiracy existed on board the ship to capture the vessel, to murder the Captain, bring over as many of the crew as possible, murder the rest and convert the vessel into a pirate; and that Midshipman Spencer was at the head of the conspiracy. This, Lieut. G. said, had been told to him by Midshipman Wales, whose narration was as follows:

day Spencer had been in the ward-room for some time, and had busied himself in examining a chart of the West Indies, and that he had made some inquiries concerning the island of Pines. The Lieutenant told him that he believed it was a place much frequented by Pirates, and drily asked him if he had any acquaintances there? Spencer beamed upon him, and was often observed to be examining a paper, and writing with a pencil, and making signs with his penknife. Lieut. Gansevoort soon after made some excuse for following him to the foretop, when he found him engaged in working some loom devices upon his arm. He expressed a desire to learn the rate of the Chronometer, and was referred to the Master of Marines. He was frequently seen engaged in holding secret conferences with Boatwain Cromwell and Small, and was known to have given money to different persons of the crew. He had also incited the steward to steal brandy, which he had given to the crew, and with which he had once or twice got drunk himself.

Capt. Mackenzie thought it due to the ward-room officers to state the circumstances connected with their having brandy on board. When the vessel was first equipped, I told the first Lieutenant that it was my desire that no liquor should be in the steerage of the vessel; and gave as a reason for this that the obligations of hospitality always fell upon the Captain and his under officers, and that upon such occasions all should have their share. This hint had its intended effect, and I never had occasion to use compulsion.

Spencer had the faculty of throwing his lower jaw out of joint and of thus playing with a variety of musical airs; and he was frequently found thus amusing the crew. In his intercourse with me he was servile to the last degree; but among the crew I learned that he was loudly and blasphemously vituperative against me, and that he had often abused me in the most outrageous and violent terms, and declared that it would give him real pleasure to roll me overboard from the round top. I found that he had drawn a representation of a black flag and asked members of the crew what they thought of it; that he had often said the vessel could be easily taken; that he had not long before examined the palms of the hands of one of the midshipmen, to tell his fortune, and had predicted for him a speedy and violent death.

These things induced me to look back over all I had heard or observed of the Somers. When young Spencer first reported himself to me for duty on board my vessel I gave him my hand and welcomed him on board. I heard not long after that he had been involved in difficulty when on the Brazil Station, and that he had been dismissed for drunkenness. Upon hearing this I earnestly desired his removal from my vessel—principally on account of the young men I had with me; two of whom were connected with me by blood, two by alliance, and four were entrusted to my special care. The circumstance of his connection with a high and distinguished officer of the Government, by enhancing, if possible, his baseness, increased my desire to get rid of him.

On this point, I beg that I may not be misunderstood. I regard authority, and in this Republic country I revere its exercise as an evidence of genius, intelligence and virtue. But I have no respect for the base son of an honored father. On the contrary, the conduct of that man who sulks by his crimes the pure fame and the high honor of his parent seems to me to be far more base than one equally guilty from an humbler station. But I wish nothing to do with baseness in any shape; least of all on board a vessel belonging to the United States. On this account I wished to get rid of Spencer. Two others soon after joined the vessel, and thus seven were obliged to occupy the space fitted only for five. I had heard that Spencer had expressed a willingness to be transferred and hoped that he would now consent.

On reaching this point of the narrative, the Judge Advocate found it impossible to proceed, from a mistake which had occurred in the arrangement of the sheets. The reading was therefore suspended for the time being.

Capt. STEWART suggested the propriety of not proceeding further with the narrative, since it was evident that the copy had not been compared with the original; and he preferred that its reading should be delayed until an authentic copy could be procured.

The Judge Advocate said that it would be a safer course to do so; and it was resolved upon. The officer announced that the officers of the Somers were all present, and brought forward Mr. WALES for examination.

The Judge Advocate suggested that the whole statement of Capt. Mackenzie ought to be made before any witness should be examined. He said that Capt. M. was supposed not to know whether any part of his statement would be contradicted or not; and if he should first present the whole of it he would be liable to whatever contradiction should afterward appear. But if only a part of it should be read, and then the rest postponed till after the examination of witnesses, this rule would be violated.

The President of the Court thought Capt. Mackenzie could withhold whatever part of the statement he chose. Com. Dallas was in favor of suspending proceedings until the rest of the statement should be read.

Capt. Mackenzie said that half an hour would be sufficient for him to procure the desired copy. The Court was accordingly suspended for half an hour.

At the expiration of the half hour, Capt. Mackenzie said some confusion had occurred which prevented his producing the draft of the narrative at present. He said that he did not know until yesterday that the copy of this document would be required before the Court; and in the haste with which it had been copied by his friends, unavoidable errors had occurred which he greatly regretted. It should be ready, he said, to-morrow.

The Southern Mail had not arrived at the hour of going to press—3 o'clock.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The most destructive fire which we have had for a very long time occurred last night, about 10 o'clock. It broke out in the Hat and Fur store of Messrs. Swift & Nichols. No. 153 Water-street, corner of Fletcher, and so rapid was its progress that in few minutes the entire building, from the first to the attic story, was enveloped in flames. These soon connected with the adjoining buildings, and, borne down by a strong north-east wind, were swept with destructive effect toward Maiden Lane, where two more buildings took, adjoining the extensive Drug store of Lawrence, Keese & Co., which was fortunately preserved. The roof of the building on the opposite north-east corner of Fletcher-street was on fire, but was extinguished by the extraordinary efforts of the firemen, whose main exertions seemed now directed to save the buildings on the east side of Water-street, in which they succeeded. Some buildings on the north-west side of Maiden Lane now caught fire, and the whole presented a terrific and alarming appearance. The whole firmament presented the aspect of a vast sea of fire that swept over that section of the city. At length the progress of the flames was checked by the falling of some walls, giving the incessant labors of the several fire companies more freedom and efficiency of action.

The immense crowd of people drawn to the fearful scene—all interested in its associations of locality with the great fire of December, 1835—rendered our efforts to ascertain the details of origin, property-ownership, losses, &c., quite fruitless.

During the time, and for some hours previous, the heaviest snow-storm we have had this season was falling.

Court Calendar. FRIDAY, December 31. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 30, 51, 23, 113, 62, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 114, 117. COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 97, 21, 37, 31, 71, 17, 45, 83. Part 2.—In the Board of Assistant Aldermen's Room—Nos. 28, 18, 74, 83, 93.

George Adlard, agent, N. Y. Geo. W. Stillwell, iron railing manufacturer, Brooklyn. P. Canfield, hatter, N. Y. Bradford Loomis, merchant, N. Y. Rhos. Rice, carpenter, Wanswaring.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. THURSDAY, Dec. 29. SUPERIOR COURT.—Hogan & Miln vs. Grinnell, Miners & Co.—The plaintiffs, in Feb. 1841, imported from London, in the packet ship St. James, belonging to defendants, a quantity of burials, or canvas padding, which were wet and damaged on the passage, which caused them to be sold at a sacrifice of \$500 on their own value. Action is brought against the owners of the ship to recover this amount, on the ground that the ballast consisted of shales, and that the cargo was damaged by the same.

George Dillon vs. Samuel G. Starr and Jas. Bailey.—Action of replevin to recover a quantity of lynx skins seized on execution at No. 135 William-street, as belonging to Thomas Sincere. Verdict for plaintiff, \$157.

COMMON PLEAS.—Force vs. Sise.—Action against defendant for influencing her daughter against her husband, &c.—already adjudged. Verdict for plaintiff, 6 cents damages and 6 cents costs.

Albion vs. Ducker.—For damages in creating difficulty at the public house of plaintiff by breaking tumblers, plates, &c.—mentioned on Saturday. Verdict for plaintiff, \$50.

People of State of N. Y. vs. N. Y. Phisic Bank.—Proceedings against the Bank to deprive it of its charter for having violated the Safety Fund law, by exercising usury. The charge is, that the officers of the Bank, in 1836, did unlawfully, knowingly and with intent to defraud, the people of this State, by issuing and circulating promissory notes, the interest on which was payable in gold and silver, and which were not redeemable in gold and silver, but in the currency of the State.

STOPPED ON SUSPICION.—A man was arrested in the street and conducted to the Upper Police by officers Bird and Thompson, having in his possession a small grocery's wagon, containing a carpet bag filled with ladies' wearing apparel, a black frock coat, with gloves in the pockets, a light green dress, and two pairs of light-colored gloves and black vests. Should the property, or a portion of it, be identified, it will doubtless lead to the detection of the burglar.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES OF ARSON, BURGLARY, &c.—A short time since we chronicled the arrest of two notorious burglars—Benjamin Slater, (colored,) and John Williams, alias Moffat—with an account of their robbing and firing the French Catholic Church in Canal-st. It now appears that they have within a few months past committed various extensive robberies, viz.—The premises of T. W. Trust, perfumery, 67 Wall-street, which they robbed on the 24th of October last, of goods worth \$1000, and then set on fire. O. T. Terry, jeweler, in the Bowery, entered early in October, and pilfered stolen. O. W. Hindhaugh, No. 1 Astor House, entered and robbed of two cloth cloaks. Of George Butler, vendor of Hollis's Trusses, 4 Astor House, robbed and set on fire. Of John McDaniel, 338 Broadway, entered on the 24th of October, and robbed of \$1000, and then set on fire. Of Martin, 159 Grand-street, entered and robbed three several times. Of J. M. & T. W. Selby, corner of Anthony-st. and Broadway, entered on the 24th of Oct., robbed of \$1000, and then set on fire. Of all these robberies, the perpetrators were very short period by the above-named. Great praise should be awarded to officers Sparks, McGrath and Heustis, for the arrest of these offenders, and for the restoration of the principal part of the property stolen. These two burglars have been recently released from State Prison, and now stand charged with crimes punishable with death.

It is indeed an alarming feature in the economy of our City Government, that the taxes on our landholders have become so burdensome that utter ruin seems to stare them in the face. There is indeed a radical defect somewhere, and it appears to me not to be in the amount of taxes assessed, but in the mode of assessment. Is it right or just that the hardy mechanic who by prudence and economy has saved sufficient to buy his lot of ground and erect his house thereon; or the thrifty tradesman, who by like prudence and industry, chooses to identify himself with the staid and permanent population of our city by investing his earnings in houses and lots, thus giving life and activity to the various branches of mechanical arts: Is it right that these men should be thus ruinously taxed? While all who are foreigners doing business here, (and this class is now very large,) are permitted to carry on their trade, enjoy all the immunities of citizenship, so far as money-making is concerned, and pay none of the taxes of the city; no, not so much as for the protection of his property: while it is guarded by our over-burdened resident tax-payers, while he is snugly seated by his fire in New-Jersey, beyond the reach of taxation, or perhaps in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jamaica or Westchester, laughing in his sleeve at us old Knickerbockers for letting him dance and we pay the fiddlers!

To be serious: there must be a change and speedily. All who hire offices or stores and who transact their business in this city should help to pay our taxes. The personal tax-payer too, does not bear his proportion of the common burden. But more of this anon. EQUAL RIGHTS.

"DO NOT GIVE UP THE SHIP."—Do not give up your Constitution, a prey to coughs, colds and asthma, and consumption, when a sure remedy is found in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The Wild Cherry has cured hundreds, when the physicians have pronounced it hopeless. It has restored health and comfort, when the last gleam of hope had departed. Nature has furnished this as her own prescription. Beware of foreign poisons, which we have a stupendous and storative disease, or our climate and adapted to our own.

Valuable Testimony. "HUNTINGTON, Pa., Dec. 2, 1842. "Dear Sir: I procured one bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry from Thomas Reed, Esq., of this place, and tried it in a case of obstinate asthma on a child of Paul Schwebel, in which many other remedies had been tried without any relief. The asthma was cured, and the child is now as healthy as usual. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. "J. F. YOUNG, Esq. JACOB HOFFMAN, M.D. Price \$1 per bottle. Sold only at 125 Fulton-st. corner of Nassau."

"THE POPULAR REMEDY for all those forms of disease which, when neglected, lead to consumption, such as cough, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and the like—the Hygienic Household Candy—is the most popular and successful remedy, and is justly appreciated by all the other pretended cough remedies, and is sold by all the wholesale and retail druggists and chemists. Sold wholesale and retail, at 432 Broadway."

"We need not travel, at a vast expense of time, money, and trouble, to see curious, interesting and beautiful things, or rare and strange ones, which we can see in our own city, by purchasing a bill of extraordinary and brilliant attractions as now. Gen. Tom Thumb, (and this we see is his last day but one,) is alone worth traveling a thousand miles to see, and there is a portion of the performance, or a bill of the Museum that is not worth double the price asked for the whole to see—so think the public—so think we. Performances to day at 12 and 3 P. M., and in the evening."

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The approaching festival of "Old Time" seems likely to be a very interesting one, such as our city, whose costly display of elegant works of art are alone sufficient to excite the curiosity of all who have been accustomed to indulge the votive prayer it might be enough; but in order to remove the scruples of the strictest economist, we cannot but add that this very costly and magnificent bill of fare will be presented at the Langley's, Clatham street, and we therefore counsel all such to attend their way rather than their earlier convenience.

First Ward.—According to the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Democratic Whig Electors of this Ward are requested to meet at the Broad-street Hotel, corner of Broad and Pearl-street, on Friday evening, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. Also, to fill such vacancies as may exist in the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men for the ensuing year, as the Executive Ward Committee.

Second Ward.—According to the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Democratic Whig Electors of this Ward are requested to meet at Jones' Second Ward Hotel, No. 87 Nassau street, this Friday evening, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. Also, to fill such vacancies as may exist in the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men for the ensuing year, as the Executive Ward Committee.

Third Ward.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Democratic Whig Electors of this Ward are requested to meet at their headquarters, 201 Washington-street, on Friday evening, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. Also, to fill such vacancies as may exist in the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men for the ensuing year, as the Executive Ward Committee.

Fourth Ward.—The Whig Electors of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at the Democratic Whig General Committee, which will meet at Silas' Second Ward Hotel, on Friday evening, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. Also, to fill such vacancies as may exist in the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men for the ensuing year, as the Executive Ward Committee.